

VEGETABLES UP
NOWTWO DOUBLE
CIVIL WAR COST

Onions Within Two Months
Have Shown an Advance
of 366 Per Cent.

BEANS, CABBAGE AND
SPUDS ARE LUXURIES

New York Speculator Clears
\$500,000—Civil War
Prices Doubled.

Prices of common staple vegetables—
potatoes, cabbages and onions—have
soared to such heights in the past two
months that the average housewife is
now compelled to consider them in the
light of luxuries. They have reached a
point where they are twice as expensive
as in civil war times. Apparently there
are no substitutes for these very neces-
sary items of food—all foodstuffs have
gone up 100 per cent. and the price was
high then; onions, 366 per cent.; cab-
bages, 212 per cent.; beans, 300 per
cent.; spuds, 100 per cent., and cauliflow-
ers, 100 per cent.

How the Prices Have Soared.

The comparison follows:

	Yesterday.	Two Months Ago.
Potatoes (Jersey), bbl.	\$8.00	\$1.00
Potatoes (Maine), bbl.	7.50	1.00
Potatoes (Ohio), bbl.	7.00	1.00
Beans, green (Fla.), bbl.	6.00	1.00
Beans, green (Ohio), bbl.	5.00	1.00
Cabbage, red, bbl.	4.00	1.00
Cabbage, white, bbl.	3.00	1.00
Spuds, bbl.	2.00	1.00
Cauliflower, bbl.	1.00	1.00

A Washington market merchant who
glanced into the future bought onions
at \$12 a bag and hung on to them until
the price reached \$14 per 100 pounds.
Then he let go and cleared up \$500,000.
by his resale.

He insisted that food speculators are
not responsible for conditions, but he did
admit that there is one commission firm
in New York which has been buying up
potatoes grown in Virginia this year.
This firm contracted for these potatoes
at \$1.50 to \$3 per barrel and they are
now letting them go into the market
at \$2.50.

Just a year ago yesterday fresh
cabbages, known as "extras," were
sold at wholesale at 25 to 26 cents a
dozen. Yesterday's price for the same
grade was from 45 to 46 cents a
dozen. The best cold storage cabbages
cost from 17 to 20 cents a dozen on Feb-
ruary 17. The same kind of refriger-
ated cabbages brought yesterday in the
wholesale market from 42 to 43 cents a
dozen, or four cents less than "fresh
extras."

Creamery butter "extra" cost 34½
cents a pound a year ago. The whole-
sale price for the same grade of butter
yesterday was 46 to 47 cents per
pound.

EDISON ON MOUNTAIN
WORKS ON HIS SECRET

In Seclusion on Eagle Rock
He Is Bringing Out New
Device for Navy.

Experiments which are believed to be
for the United States navy are being
conducted by Thomas A. Edison in a
concrete structure at Eagle Rock, on the
summit of Orange Mountain, which
rises 600 feet above the big Edison
plant at West Orange, N. J. A few
days after the United States broke off
relations with Germany the Park Com-
mission of Essex county, which has con-
trol of the mountain property, gave Mr.
Edison permission to use the building.

Extensive precautions have been
taken to keep secret the nature of Mr.
Edison's activities on the mountain top.
Roads leading to the summit are care-
fully guarded, and all exits and en-
trances to the concrete structure save
one are under guard, and no person
except Mr. Edison or a member of his
personal staff is permitted to ap-
proach the place.

Officials of Mr. Edison's company in-
sisted yesterday that they do not know
what the electrical wizard is doing, nor
would they tell how much of his time
he spends on the mountain top.

"Mr. Edison is working on a new
submarine defense," said a confidential
source. "It will apply to every
American port on the Atlantic, Gulf and
Pacific coasts and in the island pos-
sessions."

It has been pointed out that announce-
ment of sailings from American ports for
the German war zone would be a
great advantage if it were disclosed
that the German navy would be en-
abled to wait for their prey.

SHIPS' PORTS TO BE SECRET.

U. S. Treasury Department Takes
Precaution Against U-Boats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The practice
of making public the destinations and
times of departure of merchant ships
leaving American ports is to be discontinued
during the crisis with Germany.

No word as to the port for which any
vessel sails or the cargo she carries
henceforth will be given out by the Gov-
ernment officials who grant clearances.
This decision of the Treasury Depart-
ment will be made effective at once. It
is said to-night. It will apply to every
American port on the Atlantic, Gulf and
Pacific coasts and in the island pos-
sessions.

It has been pointed out that announce-
ment of sailings from American ports for
the German war zone would be a
great advantage if it were disclosed
that the German navy would be en-
abled to wait for their prey.

PUPIN MASTERS
STATIC PIZZAZZ
OF WIRELESS

Columbia Professor Makes
System Available Despite
Interference.

INVENTION ONLY ONE
OF MANY NOTED ONES

Remarkable Career Begun
as Immigrant Has
Crowning Glory.

Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia
University has just devised and will
soon announce a perfect method of
eliminating static interference with wire-
less transmission. This interference has
been the great drawback to wireless
telegraphy since that means of com-
munication was invented.

The new invention, if it accomplishes
perfectly its object, will be listed as one
of the most important electro-physical dis-
coveries ever made. Under present con-
ditions it is impossible to get wire-
less messages through for days be-
cause of atmospheric and other physical
interferences, and at all times of the
year during portions of the day trans-
mission is impossible. Prof. Pupin's in-
vention, however, is intended to make it
possible to use the wireless for twenty-
four hours a day every day in the year.
The importance of the invention in
time of war is incalculable.

To Be Honored at Dinner.

The invention became known yester-
day, two days before Columbia Uni-
versity alumni give a traditional dinner
to Prof. Pupin at Delmonico's. Al-
though the dinner was arranged primar-
ily for engineering graduates, all alu-
mni of all schools have been asked to
attend. Pupin, who came to New York
by land, landed at Castle Garden in the
fall of 1874.

Prof. Pupin, thus singled out by Col-
umbia to be honored as its foremost
contributor to science and engineering,
has a unique place in Columbia's his-
tory. Dr. Cary T. Hutchinson, in the
current number of the Columbia Alumni
News, sketches his life.

When he landed at the Battery he
wearing a red fez, started up Broad-
way. Newsboys began to poke fun at
him; there was a laugh which the im-
migrant won. He went back to the Bat-
tery and was taken as a laborer to
Harvard; there he drove a mule team.
He returned to New York, usually serv-
ing as a hired man on farms. In New
York Pupin, the youth, got
and work possible, studying nights and
reading in the morning. His encyclo-
pædia was the Sunday Star. Ac-
cording to Dr. Hutchinson. He at-
tended night school at Cooper Union,
saving on his way back to New York
\$311 hoarded. He took an examination
for Columbia and won a scholarship. He
was graduated in four years and then
he studied in England and Germany.

Devised Wireless Tuning.

In 1888 he was asked to become pro-
fessor on the theoretical side of a new
course in electrical engineering. Since
then his inventions have been many and
important. One of them is an invention
which is tuning practiced by the uni-
versity to-day in wireless telegraphy.

Prof. Pupin was the first in this coun-
try to take up the study of X-ray; he
was the first to use X-ray in the study
of the Roentgen experiments, and the first
to use the X-ray practically for surgical
purposes. Probably his most important
invention is his tuning fork, which is
used in telephony and telegraphy, which
has done more to extend the sphere of
telephonic work than all other inventions
together, and which makes possible the
transmission of talk from New York to San
Francisco.

VICTORY LOAN \$5,000,000,000.

Eight Times as Many Subscribers
as for Previous British Issues.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Financiers are sat-
isfied that the new war loan of \$5,000,000,000
is an unequalled success. It is estimated that from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 were subscribed, the common estimate being \$5,000,000,000.
The subscription since could have added \$2,000,000,000 more had it been needed.

Eight times as many firms and per-
sons subscribed for this loan as for pre-
vious British issues. A large number of poor
subscribers paid in their hoarded gold and
thus a great stock of gold has been
added to the country's reserves, strength-
ening the financial position. Hoarded
silver and copper also were dragged
forth and put into the loan.

BRITAIN BANS MANY IMPORTS.

American Products Are Hard Hit
by New Shipping Edict.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The United States
will be hit by new British regulations
prohibiting unnecessary imports to the
United Kingdom. The official list of
forbidden imports is very long.

An effort to prevent food from being
of the losses through submarine war-
fare. That is the reason for cutting
imports to simple necessities.

An effort to prevent food from being
entirely will be made immediately. A
potato war seems inevitable. The de-
clara-tion of the Treasury Depart-
ment to accept the prices fixed by
Lord Devonport, the Food Controller,
and Lord Devonport will not yield an
inch.

SIX SHIPS NEAR DANGER ZONE.

Three Americans and Three Brazil-
ian Vessels Now on the Way.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The approach to
the danger zone of German submarines
of the American merchantmen Dochar,
Orleans and Rochester and of three
Brazilian vessels is watched with keen
interest here.

Englishmen cannot make up their
minds whether or not German subma-
rines will attack the ships.

HAVANA REACHED IN 58 HOURS
via Atlantic Cable. The cable limited trans-
mission, 11:58 P. M. Feb. 18, 1917.—J. E. H.

Losses of Shipping
Since February 1

Losses of shipping of the Al-
lies and of neutrals since Feb-
ruary 1, when the German unre-
stricted submarine warfare com-
menced, have been as follows:

Ships reported sunk yes- terday	3
Total tonnage reported sunk yesterday	6,469
Total known tonnage pre- viously sunk	216,219
Total known tonnage sunk since February 1	222,688

Ships sunk since February 1:

American	3
Other neutrals	33
British	7
Other belligerents	7
Total ships sunk	44

ONLY 3 SHIPS
U-BOATS' TOLL

Another British Steamer
Strikes Mine and Goes Down
—Five Lives Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—German subma-
rines are reported to-day to have sunk
only three ships, all British. This is the
smallest number the U-boats have sunk
on any day save one—last Sunday—
since ruthless warfare began.

Though only three British ships were
torpedoed, four ships were sunk, as the
steamship Lady Ann struck a mine and
went down. Two of the crew were killed,
five were injured and the captain and
eighteen men are missing. Three lives
were lost on the Queenswood, one of the
torpedoed steamships, making the day's
toll a known five.

The tonnage total of the three tor-
pedoed ships is 6,469, also the second
lowest record, but when increased by the
1,015 of the Lady Ann the total British
tonnage loss becomes 7,485.

In striking contrast with such low fig-
ures as these, no greater than in the
days before the war, is the number of
ships sunk by the U-boats. The reports
from Berlin of the large totals of
tonnage the submarines are destroying.
One submarine alone is reported to have
sunk 16,000 tons in five days. It had
sunk 15,000 tons previously.

One U-boat had previously sunk
35,000 tons, so its total is 51,000.
These are the reports in semi-official
dispatches from Berlin.

The submarine that sank the Ameri-
can schooner Lyman M. Law off the Sar-
dinian coast, was a German, not an
American craft, according to the latest
patches. Survivors have made affidavits
that that is their belief and Ambassa-
dor Page at Rome has the affidavits.
The submarine was undoubtedly pan-
American, have also sworn that the
submarine commander took about \$1,400
in stores from the American ship before
sinking it to-day.

Following is the list of ships sunk by
submarines to-day:

British steamship Marion Dawson,
2,300 tons.

British steamship Marie Leonhardt,
1,465 tons. Formerly German vessel,
seized by England when war began.

SIX MORE VESSELS
BRAVE U-BOAT ZONE

American Freighter, Con-
tainer Laden, Still Remains
in the Harbor.

Six steamships, including the Holland-
America liner Noordam, sailed yester-
day from New York for European ports.
None of the ships carried passengers.
The American ship City of Puebla, which
was to have sailed yesterday for Havre
with a mixed cargo of copper, cotton
and other goods, had left the harbor
last night. The British steamship
ship Verdi got as far as Sandy Hook on
her journey to Liverpool and then
returned back and anchored off Quar-
antine.

The other merchantmen which put to
sea yesterday were the British steam-
ship, the German liner, the Spanish steam-
ship Texel, the Spanish steamship Mi-
noro and Moura, and the Swedish
steamship Helsingborg. The Noordam,
which had been carrying a cargo of flour
and wheat bound for Holland, will stop
at Halifax for British service.

HAS EQUAL SUFFRAGE JOKER.

Porto Rico Citizenship Bill Doesn't
Mention Sex.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the opinion
of many Senators an amendment to the
Porto Rican citizenship bill tentatively
agreed to by the Senate to-day would
give women of the island who become
citizens the right to vote.

The provision defines qualified voters
in the island as citizens of the United
States, 21 years old or over, who exer-
cise the right of suffrage at the first
election, who can qualify thereafter
by demonstrating that they are able to
read and write Spanish or English.
There is no reference to sex and during
the debate women suffrage possibilities
were not mentioned. The bill would
Senators Poinsett, Norris and others
aid afterword, however, that it would
leave women who otherwise qualify the
right to vote.

LINER CECILIE CRIPPLED AT EMBASSY'S ORDER;
GERMAN FACTIONS REUNITED BY U. S. BREAK;
WILSON WILL APPEAL TO CONGRESS THIS WEEK

HOLLWEG HAS
SOLID BACKING

Rupture With America
Came Just as Alarming
Condition Developed.

FOOD CONDITION SERIOUS

Lack of Transportation Also
Makes Provisioning of Peo-
ple More Difficult.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated
Press.

BERLIN, Switzerland, Feb. 17.—There
is no doubt in the minds of Americans
who have come to Switzerland from
Germany since the severance of diplo-
matic relations between Berlin and
Washington that the German public to-
day presents a solid front. Any danger
of serious internal disturbances such as
has been hinted at in publications outside
of Germany is regarded as being as re-
mote as it was many months ago. Nev-
ertheless, the state of public opinion
has become a pressing problem, especially
during the last few weeks.

From these Americans, some of whom
have had exceptional opportunities to
study internal conditions in Germany,
the following information expressed views
has been obtained:

The attitude of the German people be-
came more of a problem when the break
with America occurred, not because any
overwhelming majority was opposed to
break, but because it followed so
closely on the heels of the widespread
peace talk, coming at a time when the
yearning for cessation of hostilities had
lately received such enormous impetus.

Peace Party Still Strong.

There exists in Germany a cynical,
though not disloyal, minority which
frankly believes the peace offer was
not made in the expectation that peace
could be brought about, but for the pur-
pose of leading the nation into a more
dangerous stratum of the popu-
lation which is tired of war. This
section has been antagonistic to the
peace movement since the beginning of
the war. It has clamored for the
annexation of everything thus far con-
quered, or at least for very material in-
creases in territory.

Although naturally unorganized, this
stratum is very extensive. It has taken
the attitude that the war and the causes
thereof are the fault of the Allies, and
the annexations would be of doubtful val-
ue. A majority of this element is indiffer-
ent as to whether Belgium is retained or
returned. It longs with increasing anxiety
for peace.

Brought About a Union.

The growing opinion that Germany
cannot obtain all that it is desir-
ing by the extremists and the pas-
sionate desire to have it all over with
on any reasonable basis and to get the
members of the peace party, which has
brought into being in the last few months
a more or less powerful peace party.
The cynics argue that the Government,
recognizing the existence of this fac-
tor, decided on a moderate peace offer
which, if accepted, would please the
peace advocates, even though not en-
tirely placating the extremists. They
replied that the result would be unifor-
mity of the people and obliteration of
the chasm between the peace faction and
the pan-Germans.

Whether the cynics were right or
wrong in regard to the motives of the
Government, the peace move brought
about union to a degree probably
beyond the utmost hoped for. The Ger-
man people to-day are as united as at
no other time since August of 1914.
They have the utmost faith that the fac-
tor will force England to her knees.

America Is Least Feared.

They are permeated with the convic-
tion that "unequal" America has al-
ready done everything possible to injure
Germany by unofficial aid to the Entente
Allies, that it is not to be feared econo-
mically any more than heretofore, and
that a military success does not bring
the Germans are united, from the lowest
to the highest, in the belief that the
Entente Allies intend to diminish their
nation and consequently are determined
to fight with the utmost energy and
with every weapon.

The peace party, however, is only sub-
merged, not entirely obliterated, and the
break with America has not removed
any of the differences of opinion. It is
of course true that the break has given
an impetus to the aspirations of the ex-
tremists, who see in the decision of the
Government to resort to unrestricted sub-
marine warfare the first concession to
their original demands.

Majority With Chancellor.

The great bulk of the people, how-
ever, is still back of the Chancellor, and
even under the new conditions would be
perfectly satisfied with a solution on
the basis of the status quo, caring little
or nothing whether Germany obtains
Belgium, Poland or Lithuania. Not a
word in regard to indemnity has been
heard from these quarters since early in
the war.

An honorable and dignified peace is
what is desired. As long as the Entente
intends to impose terms upon Germany
of a serious rift if an opportunity for
the German people as equivalent to de-
struction or dismemberment, they will
resist unitedly, but the American op-
ponents say, there would be the threat
of a serious rift if an opportunity for
a reasonable peace should present itself
and not be accepted.

Still Hopeful of Peace.

It is the estimate of conservative Ger-
mans, these Americans say, that the
Government would have been unwaiver-
ing had the decision to resume unrestricted
submarine warfare really represented
a break.

Continued on Ninth Page.

SHIP DISABLED
BEFORE BREAK

Capt. Polack Says He Got
Orders in Hoboken on
January 31.

PLAN HATCHED IN APRIL

Skipper Begs Court Not to
Compel Him to Give Name
of Secret Agent.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The North German
Lloyd passenger liner Kronprinzessin
Cecilia while in the custody of a United
States marshal under a libel order from
the Federal Court was deliberately dis-
abled at the direction of her German
commander.

Capt. Charles A. Polack so testified
in the United States District Court to-
day, and added that he, in turn, had
taken his orders from the German Govern-
ment. The damage to the vessel was
done on the night of January 31, three
days before diplomatic relations between
the United States and Germany were
broken off. Under examination by coun-
sel for the libellants, Capt. Polack said
that on that day he had received orders
to render his vessel unseaworthy from an
unnamed official of the German Em-
bassy at Washington.

It was a dramatic moment when the
witness was asked the name of this offi-
cial. He hesitated and then turning to
the court made this plea:

"Your Honor, I am an officer of the
German navy and if I should have to
disclose the name of the gentleman in
this hearing, I might be tried for treason
when I went home to Germany. I wish
you would oblige me to answer that ques-
tion."

Point Not Pressed.

Judge James M. Morton, Jr., conferred
privately with counsel for the libellants
and the owners of the Kronprinzessin
Cecilia for a few minutes and then an-
nounced that the attorneys for the
plaintiffs were not to insist upon the
point the court would not insist upon an
answer, as no good purpose would be
served thereby and particularly as the
reply might be of momentous importance
to the witness.

Questioned by Attorney Edward E.
Blodgett, counsel for the libellants, Capt.
Polack said that the ship was in the
steamer Sussex was sunk, he was sum-
moned to New York by his com-
pany's office and introduced to a gentle-
man of the name of [redacted] who was
the German Government. This man told
him that trouble had arisen between the
United States and Germany and it was
about time for him to get up his ship-
papers. He was warned that his ship
should not fall into hostile hands.

In subsequent questioning Attorney
Blodgett insisted that the witness had
spoken of "ships" instead of a ship, the
inference being that the captain had re-
ceived orders also to have the two other
vessels in his fleet up and ready. The
witness said that he had spoken of the
ship, Capt. Polack, however, re-
peated that he had reference only to his
own ship.

Returning to Boston he arranged with
his chief officer and chief engineer for
the disabling of the ship upon the re-
quest of a [redacted] which he was
to send. On January 31 he started for
Hot Springs, Ark., but stopped over in
New York. During his stay there he
received orders to damage the ship.
Capt. Polack said that he was to be
sent to New York to be placed in the
ship, and on January 31 he started for
Hot Springs, Ark., but stopped over in
New York. During his stay there he
received orders to damage the ship.
Capt. Polack said that he was to be
sent to New York to be placed in the
ship, and on January 31 he started for
Hot Springs, Ark., but stopped over in
New York. During his stay there he
received orders to damage the ship.

Got Orders in Hoboken.

Mr. Blodgett asked when and where
he received his orders and the witness
replied: "On January 31, at the docks of
our company in Hoboken. I was in the
offices just before noon. Others present
were the superintendent of the company,
Capt. Moller, and a representative of the
German Government. I was already
in the office of the superintendent when
the latter gentleman came in."

The question of the identity of this
gentleman was then disposed of, after
which the witness continued: "I was
just taking leave of the superintendent
when he was questioned by the German
representative. The condition is very
serious."

"I then again asked permission to go,
and he said: 'You are to remain here,'
and I did. 'Now shall we do what has
been agreed upon to do to our engines?'"
I asked, and he answered: "Yes."

"Some time ago when the Sussex case
was up and difficulties arose between the
United States and Germany our vessel
was in question, and I was asked to come
to New York to the company's office and
they said to me: 'You shall meet a gen-
tleman who will say something to you.'"
A minute later the gentleman
stepped into the room and said, "I am
acting for our Government." I knew
him as [redacted].

"He then said to me, 'As these difficul-
ties have arisen, it is about time to de-
stroy your secret codes, secret papers
and everything pertaining to the plans
of the ship, so that if anything should
happen they will not fall into the hands
of any hostile power.'"

"You are to understand that the ship
is not to fall into the hands of any hos-
tile power so they could use it for a
long length of time."

Attorney Blodgett then asked:
"Did you go into detail as to the in-
jury which were to be done?"

The captain replied, "No."

"What arrangements did you make for
damaging the vessel?" was next asked.
Capt. Polack replied:
"When I came back from New York
Continued on Second Page.

Japanese-American Compact Forecast

PETROGRAD, via London, Feb. 17.—The fact that the United
States is not at war with Germany after the lapse of a fortnight
since the breaking off of diplomatic relations is the subject of
lengthy comment in the Bourse Gazette. Citing the sinking of the
American schooner Lyman M. Law and the British steamer California,
the paper says:

"The only new factor that might bring war would be an armed
collision on the sea, but since such collision is precluded by the failure
of the American Government to authorize the arming of merchant
ships, it is impossible to imagine what further provocation for war
can arise. It is too early to reproach the United States for this, how-
ever, because there are yet no official details of the sinking of the
Lyman M. Law. It is further realized that before passing to a state
of actual hostilities it is necessary for America to secure her diplo-
matic rear, without which there would be a great risk in entering the
war. She must first guarantee her interest in the Pacific."

The writer mentions alleged diplomatic exchanges between the
United States and Japan, and continues:

"America could not be on guard in the Far East if engaged in a
war with Germany, and therefore requires proofs of Japan's good in-
tentions. Such proofs are understood to have been given by Tokio.
If it is true that friendship has been assured between these two na-
tions the fact will have an enormous influence on world policy and the
greatest profit from such development would accrue to the Near East
allies of Japan, namely, Great Britain and Russia. It would mean that
Germany had lost all hope of sea domination and was expelled forever
from the Far East. Japan in giving such guarantees acts in full soli-
darity with the Allies. The friendship between America and Japan
cannot relegate to the second place of importance the relations be-
tween Russia and Japan. On the contrary, it would give those rela-
tions more stability."

NEW CITIZEN
RUSH A RECORD

As Many as 50,000 Apply for
Naturalization Papers
in a Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—During the
two weeks since the diplomatic break
with Germany foreigners living in the
United States, notably Germans and
Austrians, have flocked to the courts to
become American citizens in such num-
bers that Labor Department officials said
to-day the total could not even be esti-
mated. An idea of the unprecedented
rush for naturalization papers is afforded
by the fact that on one day alone more
than 50,000 certificates of naturalization
were issued.

The chief rush for papers was reported
from New York, Cleveland, St. Paul,
Minneapolis, Duluth, Detroit, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Boston and Philadelphia. To
meet the demand the Department has or-
dered a number of special instructors
blanks to be distributed among exam-
iners throughout the country.

For the first time in the history of the
Department factory and mill employes
with large numbers of foreign workers
on their payrolls will aid their employers
in a wholesale way to become American
citizens. The employers are being asked
to furnish further progress was made
south of the river. The enemy's pos-
sitions opposite the villages of Miramont
and Pett Miramont were attacked and
captured on a front of about one and
one-half miles. The enemy's posi-
tions were advanced on the line to within
a few hundred yards of Pett Miramont.

"North of the Ancre an important en-
emy position on the upper slopes of a
spur north of Balloisart Farm was
reached in the morning. About one thousand
yards. Hostile counter attacks were
successfully driven off. In addition to
heavy losses inflicted on the enemy 288
prisoners, including five officers, have
been taken. The weather is fine and the
ground is dry. We have penetrated over
a thousand yards into the enemy's de-
fences and advanced our line to within
a few hundred yards of Pett Miramont."

"Hostile raiding parties west of Lens
and east of Givenchy were repulsed with
loss. We blew up two mines last night
with good results. We have penetrated
over a thousand yards into the enemy's
defences and advanced our line to within
a few hundred yards of Pett Miramont."

"In the course of the air fighting yes-
terday one German airplane was brought
down in our lines, and two others were
driven down damaged. One of ours is
missing."

German—"Western Front: Army
Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—On
the whole front and in the southern sector,
especially on both sides of the Ancre, the
artillery duel reached considerable vio-
lence. At several places attacks by Brit-
ish reconnoitering parties were repulsed.
South of Miramont a stronger at-
tack, launched after drum fire, was re-
pulsed."

"Army Group of the German Crown
Prince.—On the Aisne and west of Berry-
au-Bac and in the Champagne, south of
Ripont, French attacks failed."

"Our air squadrons extensively bom-
barded important establishments behind
the hostile front."

"On the Somme several ammunition
deposits were destroyed. The British
explosives and mortar shells were
noted as far away as St. Quentin."

He said the British authorities had
arranged for the vessel to touch at Hal-
ifax instead of Kirkwall, and the examina-
tion, to relieve the steamship from pass-
ing through the German submarine zone.

HUNGARIANS OPPOSE
NEW SUBMARINE WAR

Count Karolyi and Other
Deputies Quoted in Condem-
nation of German Stand.

BERNE, Switzerland, by wireless, Feb.
17.—Three Budapest newspapers con-
demn submarine warfare. The Pest-
i Naplo attacks Count von Reventlow as
the principal exponent of submarine
warfare and demands that he be placed
in restraint. The Socialist organ Nepes-
seg attacks Admiral von Tirpitz and
demands that he be placed in restraint.
The Pest-Hirlap publishes expressions
from three members of the Chamber of
Deputies, who are opposed to submarine
warfare. One of them is quoted as say-
ing, "We made the whole world turn
against us, and another, 'All American
countries are our enemies. This is sheer madness.'"

Count Karolyi, leader of the Hun-
garian Independent party, the newspaper
adds, said, "I regret deeply the phase of
the war into which we entered with the
declaration of submarine warfare."

VOPICKA REACHES COPENHAGEN

Will Sail Next Week on Danish
Steamship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—American
Minister Vopicka, accredited to Ru-
mania, Serbia and Bulgaria, and re-
cently ordered home, reported to-day
that he had reached Copenhagen and
would sail for the Danish steamship
United States next week.

He said the British authorities had
arranged for the vessel to touch at Hal-
ifax instead of Kirkwall, and the examina-
tion, to relieve the steamship from pass-
ing through the German submarine zone.

HOLLAND EXTENDS RATIONING.

New Rules to Be Put in Force
To-morrow.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb. 17.—
Additional food rationing will begin in
Holland on Monday, the Handelsblad
announces to-day.

Every ticket holder in Amsterdam for
the week of February 18-24 is entitled to
1,000 grams (a little more than two
pounds) of potatoes, 600 grams of rice,
50 of fat and 100 of soap.

AIKEN—AUGUSTA—ANHEVILLE.
"Augusta Special" (via New York Daily News)
P. M. S. S. RAILWAY SYSTEM.
Dining compartment, and drawing room
sleeping cars. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.,
46th.

President Visits Capitol and
Confers With the
Leaders.

EMERGENCY BILL
TO ARM THE LINERS

Extra Congress Session Not
Wanted After March 4
Unless War Ensues.

LYMAN M. LAW
SUNK BY U-BOAT

Responsibility Placed on
Germany According to a
Consular Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President
Wilson will appear before a joint ses-
sion of the Senate and House next
week and ask authority and the means
with which to protect American lives
and property from the ruthless German